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"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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Original Communications.

Dialogue between Nathan and Solomon on the comparative advantages of the Learned Professions

Nathan. Well friend Solomon, it seems to be a rainy day and so I thought I would just come over and chat with you an hour or two on farming. You seem to be reading the Farmer, what do you find that is interesting?

Solomon. I have been reading the discussion about the comparative advantages of farming and some other employments, particularly Mechanical, Legal and Medical.

N. Well, I have been reading the same, and should like to know your opinion.

S. I will give it cheerfully; and first I will observe that the argument drawn from the amount of the Lawyer's fee, and second, the Doctor's for certain services compared with what the farmer can earn in a certain length of time, does not settle the question at all. We all know that students in both of these professions have to expend much time and money to qualify them to perform such services. But this is not all, their business is very irregular; some days a Lawyer may fill a dozen writs, and then none for a week. And so with the Doctor, in a sickly time he may ride night and day, and make money like all possessed, and then again, in time of general health, find but little employment. Again, the splendid success of some distinguished individual in either profession is no test of the real value of either profession as a source of profit. You may go into our county courts when sitting, where perhaps thirty or forty Lawyers are in attendance, and you will find less than half a dozen do the most of the most lucrative part of the business. So with physicians in cities and large villages, some of the most popular engross most of the practice.

Now friend Nathan, as you are somewhat of a mathematician, let us figure a little to try the wants of these professions by actual results. Money is worth you know six per cent per annum. Let us then assume one thousand dollars as the expense of qualifying a man for either of the professions mentioned. This we must remember is only a life estate, when the Doctor or Lawyer dies, his skill dies with him. It does not, like the farm of the farmer, sell for a 1000 dollars, again with the addition of all the improvements, the rise in value of land &c. There then is a dead loss of \$1000 to the professions of Law or Physic at his death to begin with, in comparing his profession with the farmer. Well, now let us figure farther. This sum of one thousand dollars if put at interest will in 12 years amount to two thousand. In 24 years to four thousand, in thirty six years to eight thousand dollars. This is precisely the sum it costs a man to qualify himself to follow the profession of Law or Physic thirty six years, and then it descends into the grave with him. I pretend not to say I have estimated the expense of the Lawyer's and Doctor's education correctly, and you may amend it to suit you, but we will now turn to the farmer. From the age which young men destined to the learned professions expend so much, the young man destined for the farm is a producer, and will, if his father or guardian does his duty, earn enough more than the expense of education usually afforded, to purchase one hundred acres of new land, ready to start in life with the young Lawyer and Doctor who is in debt 1000 dollars, more or less. Suppose then the farmer to follow the business of farming for thirty six years, and supports a family in number and comfort, equal with the Lawyer or Doctor; and dies clear of debt, and his estate sells for four thousand dollars, which is often the case, the Doctor and the Lawyer ought if their education is given them, to leave twelve thousand dollars in like circumstances, to place his profession on a par with the farmer.

N. Why really friend Solomon, you have a curious faculty of making out a case to suit your own opinion. It is true I know that figures will not lie; but why is it that people generally estimate these things so differently from what you do?

S. The fact is, friend Nathan, people generally make no proper calculations about these things. This

figuring is not, as some say, a mere "fudge," it is sober reality. But there are other considerations which must come into the account, if we would make a proper estimate of those different professions

N. Name some if you please.

S. The successful practitioner in the learned profession, moving in a more public sphere, and having more numerous acquaintances among the fashionable and opulent, must consequently, expend much more to appear with equal advantage with the farmer in his circumscribed circle. His family must dress in the highest style of fashion, his furniture must be more elegant, and his table spread with dainties to please the taste, but which add nothing to life or the substantial enjoyment of it.

N. Well done friend Solomon, you hit the nail on the head, as the saying is, but it clears off and I must go home and plant my turnips. Why wont you send your thoughts down to the printer of the Farmer, and have them printed? good bye.

S. So I will, good bye. J.H.J.

COMPARATIVE PROFIT OF DIFFERENT BREEDS OF CATTLE.

MR. HOLMES:—I have nowhere seen the advantages of the introduction of the English breeds of neat cattle, horned cattle or black cattle, specifically stated in any publication. I acknowledge the difference in those imported as well as of our native breed, but as a general thing, the advantages are, early maturity and greater growth. When bred on the native small cows we do not reap the advantages of the breed until many generations. To enlarge the breed by the male, is an uphill business, and cannot be done very soon, or until they have been many times crossed. The same principle holds good in breeding all animals, even in the animal man, for the following reasons. If the female is the largest, the young has abundant room before it comes into the world, and probably comes into the world with abundant ease, and is abundantly supplied with milk after they do come into the world. It is readily to be seen that if the female is the smallest all the above advantages must be denied, and the consequence must be a severe loss to the young. Now for the calculation. And first in the process we shall take the calf in the fall to be worth

Wintering the first winter,	\$5.00
Summering the second summer,	5.00
Wintering the second Winter,	5.00
	15.00
Native breed, calf in the fall,	4.00
Wintering the first winter,	4.00
Summering the second summer,	1.00
Wintering the second Winter,	4.00
Summering the third summer,	2.50
Wintering the third Winter,	12.00
	29.00

The native breed that do not have calves at two years old, must cost the farmer about the above sum of twenty nine dollars. Now deduct the cost of the improved breed, \$16.50 from 29.00 leaves \$12.50.

The improved breed almost always have calves at two years old, and the difference in the cost must be what I have stated, or nearly so. I make the calculation to keep my brother farmers thinking and calculating. Now the two years old with her calf by her side will bring more money in the market than the three years old with her calf. They never ought to calve until there is a full bite of grass, for the following reasons, the udder ought to be well stretched and the milk vessels stretched and enlarged when they have their first calves. If there is danger from too great a flow of milk, they ought to be milked before calving. The same advantages are obtained by raising steers, and the value in market of good well mated oxen seven feet and upwards, will bring in the market as much as two yoke of six feet oxen, and probably half of another yoke. Now the disadvantages. No one can suppose that a steer or heifer that gets as large at two years old as another at three can be as hardy as the smaller breed that are three years getting the same or a less growth. Again it is believed that a

given quantity of feed will give more butter and cheese to the small breed of cows than to the large breed yet you must have the cow of a good size or you cannot have large and good calves. It is believed that the smaller breeds will do more work than the larger, all other things being equal, and that the cows will eat more after they get their growth than smaller ones, no one will deny. When it comes to beet the weight is proportionally greater. Under a full knowledge of the above facts, I have substituted the improved breed. I think it is a fact that they fail earlier in life than the smaller breed, that are longer coming to maturity. Should any one be of opinion that the difference in the wintering of a two years old and a yearling is not as great as I have stated it, let him try it and he may be of a different opinion. I had rather eat the beef of the smaller breed than that of the larger.

June 1841.

INQUIRER.

SHEEP.

MR. HOLMES:—About a year ago I met your townsman Elijah Wood, Esq. riding in his carriage. He stopped, and after the usual salutation he desired me to answer the following question. Do not the farmers of Maine possess as great advantages for raising or keeping sheep as did Job of olden time? I reflected for a moment and answered in the affirmative. But this illustrious and good patriarch so famed for the number of his sheep, must have been more skillful in his mode of management than some of our modern farmers, or he would not have been "the greatest of all the men of the East." Visit the flocks of some farmers and what do we find? Some good sheep indeed are to be seen, some of a middling quality, and some poor old things in the form of animals which, from all appearances, must despise their own existence, some good lambs are to be found in the flock, unless in some cases where the owner, allured by what he considered a fine offer, sold them to the butcher or drover; some lambs would be called middling, and some so small that a stout athletic man would almost throw one over the steeple of a meeting house. Now Sir it is a fact that many orchards in our state are ruined by too much pruning, and many flocks of sheep are ruined for lack of pruning. The business of pruning sheep should be annually attended too by our farmers, and the greatest possible care and skill should be employed in selecting for breeders male and female, those that possess the greatest desirable qualities. The keen eye of farmer Thrifty seeks out with wary care and "scientific" precision those of his young animals, whether sheep, swine, horses or cattle, which are best built and which are best calculated to yield the largest net profits. The state of Maine may rise to eminence as a wool growing country, but the business is at this time with a few exceptions, rather unskillfully managed. How many farmers have we who provide for them a mow of clover hay and their hundreds of bushels of ruta baga as winter food for their sheep? Farmer Thrifty says that he wishes his sheep to be not only in the finest condition through all the season of pasturing, but in the winter he will so manage them that there shall be no falling off of flesh. His ewe lambs that were selected for breeders grow as much in winter as in summer, and thus attain to a great size. Sheep should in winter have access to a capacious yard. To confine them to a close pen is destructive to their health; they should also have access to a dry pen or shed which they can occupy at pleasure, also a free access to pure water both summer and winter. Generally speaking, sheep that are carefully and properly managed in other respects will not need a physician, but it is well enough that farmers should study what authors and writers have said respecting the diseases to which this animal is liable. Now in regard to pastures for sheep much may be written. The sides of hills make excellent grazing for sheep, but much of this kind of land cannot be converted to tillage without considerable expense. The sides of hills that are too rocky to plough should in most cases be kept to supply fuel, pastures that are not too rocky should be cultivated, by so doing we may raise an abundance of grain and render our state independent of the "Empire state," both for wheat and rye. Dr. Dean says that "lands that are kept con-

stantly in pasture will be improved," this may be true but then grass lands will "bind out" as it is termed, and there is no other remedy except the plough. It may be a profitable business to plough pasture lands occasionally, with a view to improve the soil breaking up the sward and seeding with grass seed and taking no other crop. The footsteps of farmer Thrifty are already seen in his pasture lands clearing away obstructions to the plough, and I opine that the condition of his swine, cows, sheep &c., will ere long show conclusively to the farmers of Maine that he is engaged in no mean business. To improve the breeds and qualities of our sheep and other stock in this state is of immense importance. To do this successfully, a concentration of efforts and means is necessary. In a concentration of efforts there is power, and farmer Thrifty sensible of this is sometimes heated with a zeal to form societies to carry forward this business. But what will not ignorance and prejudice do? he is vexed and opposed by men of illiberal and narrow minds. Ask a forehanded farmer to assist or patronize those who are expending their money with a view to obtain better breeds of sheep, swine, cattle, &c. and you will get something like the following answer, Pshaw! this getting new breeds of animals is clear nonsense, or a curse to the town, and in fact an instance could be pointed out where some public spirited individuals had at a considerable expense procured a fine animal of an improved breed, and some of these worthy gentlemen not contented with "saying all manner of evil" against our spirited citizens, actually run up an opposition, to put down what they considered a nuisance. It is possible that a certain religious sect in Europe formerly might have burned the telescope of Galileo from mere jealousy, but to oppose the march of science and improvements in the present age is altogether unpardonable. Changing sheep from one part of the country to another, it is said will improve their size, experiments of this kind have been tried which proved successful. If our farmers in the several towns would unite for the purpose of forming societies to improve the breeds and also the qualities of our domestic animals a great change will soon take place in the agricultural prospects of our state. J. E. ROLFE.

Rumfrod, June 1841.

METEOROLOGY.

MR. HOLMES:—I wish to correct a few errors in my communication on this subject at the 186th page of the current volume of the Farmer. In the 4th line below the caption, for "Doctoria," read Doctorhood. In the 9th line below, for "Mandane," read Mundane. For the paragraph beginning with "But," in the nineteenth line below the caption, substitute the following, But for the effect of solar light on those mysterious substances, (if substances indeed they be) which sometimes produce the most tremendous effects, these [substances] might sleep in everlasting repose in the bosom of mother earth. In the next column 9th line from the top for "carbonic" read caloric. In the 13th line from the top, for "another" read, or rather. In the 20th line from the top, for "those" read these.

My excuse for an errata is, that in discussing philosophical subjects the most scrupulous accuracy is necessary, for ordinary readers are not prepared to correct them; especially on a subject included in so much mystery as the one in which I am now writing.

Perhaps the readers of the Farmer will recollect that I sometime ago intimated the opinion that there extended a perpetual attenuation of temperature in different portions of the atmosphere, and in my last I exposed my opinion that the first moving cause of these originated in the influence of solar light on some mysterious fluids whose operations were confined to the surface of the earth and the nearest portions of the atmosphere. Whether the temperature of the highest regions of aqueous vapor is ever raised so high as it is at the surface of the earth I much doubt; but I feel satisfied that it falls much lower in the summer time, even below the freezing point. I have heretofore drawn some inferences from the appearance of aqueous vapor as indicating heat and cold, to this effect I will now notice some others. Some time last year, in the month of June, after the sun had passed the meridian, I observed the same squally appearance of the clouds as we sometimes observe in March or April when alternate squalls of rain or snow follow each other; and so cold was the air sometimes when these clouds passed over, that I really expected to see snow though nothing but fine rain fell, and in a few minutes the clouds would pass off and a burning heat succeed. I have noticed something of a similar nature this summer. These facts, in my opinion, go to show the play of affinities and repulsions which I have heretofore mentioned. J. H. J.

Peru June, 1841.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN CLOVER.

FRIEND HOLMES:—I see in your paper and several others at the North, the question is asked, which is the most profitable, Northern or Southern clover?

I do not know that I can say anything from my own experience that will enlighten your readers on this sub-

ject. When I lived with my father, in Massachusetts, several years ago, I remember that he two or three times, sowed southern clover seed. It did not appear so well adapted to that climate as the northern. When cut for hay, the yield was much less; but it seemed more disposed to after growth, and probably as pasture it might have been as valuable as any. For hay, my father preferred a mixture of grasses, and this kind of clover was too early for other grasses, it was dead by the time the others were fit to cut.

In this section of country, we sow the variety which you denominate southern, altogether. It is usually fit to cut for hay the first week in June. It yields pretty well, and when well managed makes excellent hay, and throws up an after growth if the season is favorable of nearly equal bulk with the first, from which our seed is raised. It is not as likely to be killed by the winter as clover is at the North; but this is owing more to the climate than to the variety.

I send you herewith enclosed, some seeds with a stalk and leaf of a variety of clover indigenous to the West, here called Buffalo clover. In appearance the stalk and leaf seem a medium between the red and the common white or Dutch clover. The head or flower is more like the white. It is perennial, and is one of the first plants to start in the spring. Cattle and sheep eat it with avidity. Whether it will be found worthy of cultivation with you, I cannot say, but it may be worth an experiment.

I see that some of your papers, speak of the extreme heat of the weather on Tuesday the 8th inst. That was the hottest day here, we have known for a long time, the mercury in some places being at 98 in the shade. The season here was very cold and wet until the 17th of May, since then, it has been warm, and until today, very dry. Wheat will not make more than half a crop; grass is light, oats with few exceptions, very poor.

I am glad to learn that the cause of agricultural improvement, is with you still onward, and hope that no jealous rivalry, either between papers or societies, will be permitted to check it. OLD FRIEND.

Zanesville Ohio, June 21, 1841.

P. S. I see some writer over the signature of M. in your paper of the 12th inst, has given some sketches of his journey from your neighborhood to Bristol, Mount Hope, &c. He speaks of drinking at the same spring at which the "bloody" Philip was wont to drink, of looking at the "chair" in the arms of which, if some traditions are to be credited, Philip's elbows had worn holes. All very well. Continuing his subject, and without giving a word of any other place than Mount Hope, he says, "As I seated myself beneath the very tree where the brave King Philip fell and was buried," &c. This is certainly a very extraordinary expression for a man who pretends to form his opinions from any thing better than the traditions of the ignorant, and notwithstanding his intimation of cautiousness, it shows that in this instance at least, his credulity was most wonderfully imposed upon. If he will turn to the life of Church, or any history of New England, he will find that Philip was killed in a swamp several miles distant from Mount Hope, and that so far from his having been buried on or near that mountain, or under the tree where he fell, he was not buried at all. His civilized and christian conquerors denying him the right of burial! His body was cut in quarters and publicly exhibited to gratify the savage scourge of his enemies, his head was carried in triumph about the colony, and the man who shot him was rewarded with one of his hands!

NOTE.—We thank our friend for the clover seed, and have committed some of it to the earth. If it should vegetate and grow we will "report progress."

DISCOVERY OF PLATINA.

The Port Philip, (New South Wales) Herald states that Mr. Neville, of the Customs, has discovered a metal, supposed to be platina, in the fissure of a rock about 18 miles distance from Melbourne. It is heavier than iron, being 11 times more weighty than water. Several chemists have attempted to analyze it, but without effect. Mr. Neville says that he could load several ships with it in such quantities had he seen it. It is somewhat singular that Mr. Neville discovered the same metal, but not of so pure a quality, on the Sydney side of the county, some months ago, and as the chemists could not analyze it there he sent it home to England, but has not yet heard of the result of his speculation.—Boston Cult.

CABBAGE PLANTS

These are usually transplanted from the seed beds and set in rows two or three feet apart. They want much attention while they are growing and the best gardeners place good wood ashes about the plants on the surface of the soil.—This article or something of this kind is absolutely necessary in all gardens where the cabbage worm inhabits. These worms and white and they collect in great numbers among the roots causing what is called stump foot in the plant. Frequent hoeing is the next best help to the young plant. Never fear to stir the ground well.—Jb.

THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

PROJECTS—STINGLESS BEES.

Travellers give accounts of stingless bees in Mexico, and we believe that the late Dr. Mitchell, of New York, once had a hive of them. If it is a fact that such bees are found there it certainly is an object to introduce them into this country. Before it can be done successfully all their habits should be carefully studied, in order that they may be placed in a situation favorable to the exercise of all their instincts and habits of life. Perhaps the same insect is found in Texas, if so the increased facilities of intercourse with that country will enable some one who has fields there to obtain a few swarms. The only trouble that we see in the propagation of such bees is, the danger of their being robbed, and perhaps killed by the common bee, who, with all his virtues, is sometimes a robber and a murderer, when he finds a good store of honey that he can obtain by "right of might."

A ROSY SUGGESTION.

The currant, and gooseberry have been successfully engrafted on the cherry tree, and on the peach tree, and thus a large tree was made to bear currants and gooseberries. This is, to be sure, more curious than useful, for it is much more convenient to gather them from the bushes than from large trees. For the purpose of ornament however, this objection would not be made, and we would suggest whether the rose could not be engrafted successfully upon the Locust tree, either the thorned or the yellow Locust. The habits or characteristics of the Locust are not more dissimilar from the rose, than is the cherry from the currant. They are spinous or thorny, so is the rose. Their leaves are pinnated, so are those of the rose, though the leaflets are not shaped exactly alike. It would make a fine appearance, and afford a pleasant exhibition, should the plan succeed, of the power of art in varying the course of nature, by taking advantage of remote affinities in the vegetable kingdom and assimilating them for the purposes of use or ornament.

SYPHONS FOR CONVEYING WATER.

Our correspondent who inquires into the causes of the trouble with the lead tube which he has laid down a short distance in the form of a syphon, to bring water into his barn yard, will find that it is the air which has collected at the top of the lead which makes all the difficulty. Water contains a large quantity of air in mechanical mixture with it, which will separate by pressure or boiling &c. The air in his tube being lighter than the water collects at the highest point by little and little until it fills the whole space, and prevents the water from flowing on. A small tube with a stop cock so as to let off the air should soldered on the top would enable him to remedy the defects, or merely a small tube sufficiently high to let the water rise to the same height as the fountain, will prevent the trouble.

The following extract from Storrow on water works, is to the point.

"When a pipe has vertical fluxures, the air which finds its way into it, will rise and occupy the summit of these fluxures, and unless means are taken to get rid of it will diminish or even wholly obstruct the flow."

Couplet found that when water was admitted into a pipe which leads from Roquencour to Versailles, about 12,000 feet long and eight inches in diameter, with a head of little more than two feet and a half, about ten days elapsed before it made its appearance at the mouth. In consequence of this, some of the curves were made less abrupt, and the summits of the vertical flexures were made to communicate with the atmosphere by means of small upright pipes, so that confined air could escape. After this the water generally began to flow in about twelve hours, being preceded all this time by gusts of wind, and small irregular discharges of mingled air and water. The method here spoken of for getting rid of the air, seems to be the most simple which can be employed.

If a small vertical pipe be inserted upon the summit of one of the curves, the water will rise in it till it has attained the height corresponding to the pressure at that place; the air will pass through it and escape. But

when the head of water is considerable, the great height which it would be necessary to give these pipes, renders them inconvenient.

In the pipes which convey water through the streets of Paris, one of the two following methods is used. The first is, to connect with the main a short pipe with a stop cock. It is opened when the water is first admitted, and shut as soon as the air has all passed out and the water begins to follow. The second is by means of an air valve. A copper cylinder is put in communication with the main pipe by a short pipe soldered to both. Inside of the cylinders are two cross pieces with each a hole in the centre, through which passes a stem which forms the axis of a hollow ball used as a float. On the upper end of the stem is a portion of a cone, which exactly fits an opening in the cover of the cylinder, when the floating ball is raised by the water. As soon as the air from the pipe enters the cylinder and has acquired a sufficient density to force the water downward, the float descends with it, and thus leaves an opening in the cover through which the air escapes."

CAUSES OF DOMESTIC AND NATIONAL PROSPERITY THE SAME.

Many people think that domestic economy, and National or as it is more generally called "political economy" are very different. This is a mistake, they differ only in the extent of the field which each occupies, and in some details of action which particular circumstances demand. The fundamental principles are the same, and they are unchangeable, immutable as truth itself. They are, 1st industry, 2d prudence, 3d purchase nothing abroad that can be produced or manufactured profitably at home. These principles being adopted and practised, cannot fail to ensure success and prosperity, Providential casualties excepted, to individual families and individual nations. It is the grand secret of all the greatness of Great Britain. Attention to these things has carried that little island beyond all the nations of the world, and placed her at the head of the civilized portion of the globe. It has sustained her through all the changes of rulers, carried her through all her expensive wars of offence and defence, of conquest and aggression. It has enabled her not only to feed and clothe her immense population, but to send thousands after thousands to colonize the four corners of the earth, to furl her canvass on every sea, and plant her flag on every shore. The German states are adopting the same, and will soon be proportionably powerful. How is it with us as a nation? Quarrelling about abstract theories. Our members of Congress, who are sent into the National Halls of Legislation, to give laws for a great nation, shut their eyes to the Unity of the people, and extend their views no further than the boundary lines of their own state, deeming it more statesmanlike to forget the great good of the whole, and to legislate for sectional interests. It may not be proper for us in a paper like ours to go into a detail of the follies, the mistakes and the mischiefs of which each of the present parties are guilty, but it is proper for every individual to look into the causes of national prosperity, and to inquire how far those we entrust with power, act in good faith towards the people. Our national policy as it regards our intercourse with other nations, must be modeled in a great degree by their systems. First, doing justly, and secondly, by no means forgetting our own rights. And we hold it a sacred duty for those who are in power to take all possible measures to promote national industry, and national prudence, and to see that we are enabled to live without purchasing abroad what we can produce or manufacture profitably at home.

TORNADO.

A tremendous tornado swept over a part of the towns of Leeds, Monmouth, and Litchfield on Tuesday afternoon of the 29th ult. It swept down barns, trees, fences &c., doing immense damage. At the same time a similar destruction was going on in the town of Livermore, where many barns were demolished.

WELLS & SUBTERRANEAN CURRENTS.

The subject of subterranean currents has scarcely attracted the attention of English geologists, but it is beginning to excite enquiry in France, where the practice of boring for water is becoming general, and has brought to light some interesting facts. In the report of M. Desnoyers, before referred to, several of

these facts are described, but he previously states the observations of MM. Boblet and Virlet, on the closed valleys or gulfs in central Moréa, called katavotrons, "into which torrents of water amassed during rainy seasons are precipitated, carrying with them the mud with which they are coloured, the skeletons of animals, with fragments of shells and plants mixed with gravel, which they introduce into subterranean cavities. The water again springs up at a great distance from the sea, pure and limpid. This circumstance serves to explain the filling of many caverns; may it not also explain the sinuous passages filled with sand and gravel, between strata which are found at great depths from the surface in the environs of Paris?"

From the borings and sinkings for water in different parts of France, it is evident that they occasionally meet with considerable subterranean streams that have somewhere a connection with the surface waters. In a well sunk at Tours, in 1829, in the lower chalk, to the depth of 330 feet, the water rose rapidly for some hours, bringing with it much fine sand, fragments of thorns and seeds of marsh plants, with land and freshwater shells unchanged. Another fact was recently discovered at Reinke, near Bochum, in Westphalia. A well was sunk to the depth of a hundred and forty-three feet, when the water rose to near the surface, bringing with it small fish from three to four inches in length. The nearest currents of surface water are from two to five leagues distant from the well. How small is the preparation of seeds, shells, or fish, sand or gravel, that came to the surface, compared with those which are arrested in their progress, and finally fill up the subterranean passages and change the direction of the underground currents! What a natural explanation does this offer of many facts which have embarrassed or deceived geologists! It may be well for the reader to refer to what was stated in Chap. XII, respecting the teeth and bones of small land quadrupeds found in the calcareous slate of Stonesfield. I there observed, that I thought it probable they had been brought into their present situation by subterranean current, during the tertiary epoch,—and I am inclined to believe that the traces of such subterranean currents would be discovered, could the internal structure of the strata be fully laid open.

The subject of subterranean currents becomes interesting to geologists when connected with caverns, for caverns themselves would scarcely deserve attention, were it not that they frequently contain skeletons or bones of large mammiferous animals, belonging to species that no longer exist in Europe, and are supposed to be extinct elsewhere. Many of these caverns were closed when first discovered, and some of them been recently found to contain human skulls and bones, mixed with the bones of extinct species of quadrupeds: hence we are led to enquire in what manner and at what epoch these bones were introduced into the caverns. The bone caverns in Germany will be first described, and then some notice will be given of the caverns recently discovered in France, containing human skulls and bones: and lastly, we shall notice some of the bone caverns in England.

It has been long known to naturalists and travellers, that there are numerous caverns in the calcareous mountains of Germany and Hungary, the floors of which are covered with clay, enveloping a prodigious quantity of bones and teeth of carnivorous animals. The bones in these caverns are nearly the same, over an extent of more than one hundred leagues. More than three fourths belong to species of bears that are now extinct; two thirds of the remaining part belong to an unknown species of hyena; a smaller number belong to a species of lion or tiger, or of the wolf or dog; a very few belong to small carnivorous animals, allied to the fox and polecat. The bones are nearly in the same state in all these caverns: they are found scattered and detached, partly broken, but never rounded by attrition, and consequently not brought from a distance by water. They are rather lighter and more fragile than recent bones, but still preserve their true animal matter, containing much gelatine, and are not in the least petrified. The bones are all enveloped in earth which is penetrated with animal matter: except a few bones on the surface, of a different kind which have been brought there at a later period, and are less decomposed.

The most remarkable of these caverns are those of Gaylenreuth, on the left bank of the river Wiesent, in Bavaria: they vary in height from ten to forty feet, and are connected by narrow low passages. The animal earth intermingled with bones, is in many places more than ten feet deep; and according to the

The most common species of bear in these caverns, the *Ursus Spelæus*, was of the size of a horse. The fossil hyena was one third larger than any known living species.

account of a German writer, M. Esper, would fill many hundred waggons. The cavern, or series of caverns, at Adlesberg, in Carniola, is much larger than any in Germany: the caves are of variable dimensions, and are stated to extend more than three leagues in a right line, at which distance there is a lake which prevents further access. The floor of these caverns are covered with indurated clay, enveloping the bones of bears, and other carnivorous animals, similar to those in the caverns of Germany and Hungary. In one part of this cavern, or series of caverns, the entire skeleton of a young bear was found discovered, enveloped in clay or mud, between blocks of limestone which lay on one side of the cave. Bones are found along the cavern, for several miles from the entrance, not only buried in mud, which forms the floor, but among heaps composed of blocks of limestone and yellow mud or clay. This is situated near the great road from Trieste to Laybach.—*Bakewell's Geology.*

MANUFACTURES.

The people of Maine are happily situated for conducting manufactures. As a prime mover, we have in Maine a great abundance of water power in almost every part of the State. We have the cheapest and safest means of conveyance, not only to different parts of our own State, but to others, both domestic and foreign. Of raw material, in wood, ores, lime, granite, marble, and slate, we have abundance and conveniently situated; while, at the same time we have the means of producing other materials for manufacturing purposes, to a large extent. By suitable encouragement there may be a great increase of manufactured productions among individual mechanics, and families. But modern, and with some kind of manufacturers, perhaps, the best way to promote them is, by associated capital in the form of companies. Capital and labor can thus be united and produce their best effect.

To this method there appears to be, among many of the people of Maine, a deep prejudice. Joint-stock companies and incorporations are supposed to be vast concentrators of wealth, and therefore opposed to the interests of the people. We think this prejudice against corporations is founded in error, and is unjust. Corporations only furnish the means for a direct and profitable union of capital and labor by which skilful labor can best be applied, and capital find a safe investment; and both united furnish to the consumer the best articles at the lowest prices. Instead of their being concentrators of wealth, we deem them rather its distributors.—Where is the wealth of the rich men in our country? Is it hoarded in cellars, or locked up in private vaults to be drawn forth only by enormous usury? So far as from capital being hoarded, by the operation of charters and joint companies, wealth has been distributed all over the land and the sea. We now see wealth, not in dollars and dimes, in cellars and vaults, but in the iron rails that connect cities—in steam-boats, vessels and stages—in the blast of the iron forge—in the coal pit and granite quarry—in engines and machinery—in short, in the means of concentrating, stimulating, and aiding labor. And are not all these means in their construction, and operation, and use, a benefit to all? Is labor injured by being furnished with the best means of producing its highest results? And does not this disposition of wealth, place it on the common level with the interests and welfare of the country, and direct its power to the most beneficent end? Is it not wrong, then, to entertain a prejudice against a mode of doing business, which in its nature and general operation is decidedly democratic, and beneficial to all the best interests of the country. If labor could be successful without capital, or capital productive without labor, we should have no occasion for a union of them; but as they are mutually dependent, an equal association ought to be generously cherished.

Corporations, it is said, are liable to abuse.—The same is true of every good thing under heaven. All abuse should be, so far as possible guarded against. But then abuse of a thing does not necessarily argue against its use. The best coin has its counterfeit, but the good coin is not rejected on account of it.

We do not mean to say, however, that the people of Maine cannot do any thing of importance in manufactures, without acts of incorporations and joint companies. They may and can do much to give the right direction to capital and labor, by encouraging individual enterprise,—by establishing a correct public sentiment, and by eradicating the false views which many entertain of labor.—*Bangor Courier.*

There are at present, sixteen hospitals for the insane in the United States. These accommodate about 1800 patients, of whom a majority belonged to the old, incurable class before they were removed to hospitals.



AGRICULTURAL.

PROFITS OF FARMING.

By Rev. H. COLMAN.

Much discussion and conversation have been had upon this subject. We do not mean to enter fully or much at large upon a subject which requires to be examined in various aspects and relations, in order that an enlightened and well-founded judgment may be made up; and especially in order that we may not lead to any false inferences of its unprofitableness, nor encourage any fallacious expectations as to any advantages, (we mean pecuniary advantages,) to be derived from it. The erroneous opinions and calculations which have been formed in this matter, have led to most painful results, to serious losses, and to bitter and vexatious disappointments. We know a gentleman who tried farming on an extensive and experimental scale, whose authority is often quoted as ascertaining that "in agriculture two and two do not make four." We understand it to be implied in this calculating respecting the profitable results of agriculture, or a fair return for the expenditure of labor and the investment of capital, and not likely to be verified as in the other business pursuits of life. We do not admit the axiom in any fair sense. We do not believe that it does justice to agriculture; and so small experience and some observation satisfy us, that circumstances being equal, farming would furnish as fair a compensation for labor, and as ample a dividend upon the capital invested, as the common trades which men engage in, and even the pursuit of mercantile and commercial life. Of course we except all extraordinary cases of good fortune, and all matters of gambling and speculation.

The returns of most crops strike one sometimes with astonishment and would, if taken as a test, lead to the most delusive expectations. A grain of seed sometimes returns one hundred fold; and this being sown a second year, would perhaps give ten thousand fold, and so on in a geometrical ratio. Twenty bushels of potatoes planted will frequently yield four hundred bushels, that is twenty for one. A bushel of wheat sown eight times returns thirty bushels. A peck of Indian corn planted will often produce sixty bushels, that is two hundred and forty for one. A pound of carrot seed or of ruta baga, which costs a dollar, will produce six or nine hundred bushels of roots worth one hundred dollars. The proceeds in this case seem enormous, and yet they are constantly realized, and often, it must be admitted, at a comparatively small expense. But no confident conclusions on the profits of farming are to be drawn from such results as these. So many circumstances of abatement enter into the cost, that if these are the only elements given in the case, the solution of the problem would give the most egregiously erroneous and deceptive results.

We are not to look to agriculture for any extraordinary or sudden gains, as for example, like drawing the capital prize in a lottery where there are two blanks to a prize; like some successful East India voyage, where the sale of the cargo yields a net profit of one hundred per cent; or like some sudden rise in the stocks, or some monopolized article of produce, where a shrewd operation draws its thousands, or twenties of thousands, into our pockets. But that skill, experience, assiduity, and industry will, in agriculture, yield a fair, and to a reasonable mind an ample compensation, there are too many and reiterated proofs to admit even of a doubt.

As we said in the beginning, we do not design at this time to go largely into this subject, and we refer to it in particular at this time, for the sake of relating some parts of a conversation which we once had with a respectable and independent but complaining farmer in our own despised state.

This man then had a farm which was fully valued at four thousand dollars. The father, who had given the farm to the son, had begun life without a dollar, had run into debt for a large part of the purchase money, but had sometime since, while he supported his family, earned from the proceeds of the farm, sufficient to pay for it. Without any incumbrance he had then put it into his son's possession, and now lived with him under the same roof.

Said the son, Farming is a miserable business!

But why? Let us look into this matter. What is the estimated value of your farm?

Four thousand dollars.

Is it increasing in value?

Yes; by its favorable location, and by every improvement that is made upon it.

Do you get all the produce from it which it can be made to yield?

No, not one-third. It consists of one hundred and twenty acres. At least fifty acres of it are in wood, and a considerable portion in pasture. Besides that, I have several acres of peat bog, which might be redeemed and brought into English grasses.

What is the value of the wood land?

We supply our family with fuel, and besides this the growth of the wood and the hoop poles which we obtain from it, pays a larger interest upon the current value of the land, so that we consider this as one of the most profitable parts of the farm.

Have you done any thing to improve your pasture lands?

No—I suppose I ought to. I tried one hundred weight of plaster spread upon a part of it, and the effects were visible as far as the land could be seen; but then after that, plaster rose half a dollar on a ton, and I thought I would not get any more. Than the huckleberry bushes and the sweet fern, and the rushes and alders have come in so that I cannot keep so much stock as I could formerly.

Have you attempted any improvement upon your bog meadows?

No—sometimes I have thought I would. My neighbor J. B. has redeemed eight or ten acres, and now gets two tons and a half of hay to the acre, herds grass and clover and red-top of the best quality, where formerly he got scarcely any thing; but then it cost him at least twenty or twenty-five dollars an acre to drain and manure it; and he will have to top-dress it at least once in five years, or it will never hold out. Then too, he has put on at least half a bushel or more of grass seed to the acre; and grass seed which I used to buy for twelve cents a pound, or two dollars and a half per bushel, is now twenty cents a pound, and herds grass three dollars per bushel. Then too, labor is so high, I cannot afford to hire.

Have you plenty of manure?

No; that is a great want. I have a bog hole where I suppose I could get two hundred loads a year, but then I should have to go more than a mile for it, and it is wet work. I have not any of the advantages which the farmers who live within six or seven miles of Boston, and can go in and buy a load of good dung whenever they want.

Do you know what these farmers have to pay for manure in Boston?

Why, yes! I have been told they have to give sometimes three to five dollars a cord at the stables. Sometimes our tavern keeper sells a few loads, but he asks five dollars a cord.

Have you a barn cellar?

No. I have often thought it would be a very good thing, and my barn is well situated for one; but then it would cost besides what work I should do with my own team, full fifty dollars to make one.

Do you keep cows?

Yes, I keep some just to eat up our coarse fodder; but our women folks do not like dairy work, so we buy our butter and sell our milk to the milk-man for eleven cents a gallon.

Do you keep swine?

Only one or two for our own pork. We do not have any skim-milk or butter-milk for them. Besides there is no great profit in fattening hogs. They will not much more than pay for what feed they will eat. I know they will make a large quantity of manure, but then you must cart in a great deal of stuff into their pens or else they can't make any. But come! I must show you a sow I have got; she is only fifteen months old, and I sold her pigs for more than forty dollars. I suppose I shall make her weigh four hundred in the fall.

Do you raise your own grain and potatoes?

Not all. I raise about three acres of corn and about as much rye, and about six hundred bushels of potatoes. We sell hay and buy Genesee flour. We have tried wheat, but sometimes it is blasted; and it don't make white flour; and our women folks say that they cannot make handsome piecrust or white bread with it.

How many have you in your family?

I have a wife and eight children, and my father lives with me.

Have you any trade?

No; I have nothing but my farm.

Does your farm support your family and pay your labor?

Why, yes! I have nothing else, excepting a little interest that comes from some money which I received for the sale of wood from the farm, sometime ago, which came to about five hundred dollars, and which I put out at interest. We sell enough produce from the farm to pay our hired labor, which costs about a hundred dollars per year, and our store bills and taxes.

We have very much abridged this conversation, and we shall leave it without farther comment. But there is a husbandman on a farm valued at four thousand dollars, not producing more than one third of what it might be made to produce, yet supporting a family of eleven persons and paying all expenses, excepting the labor and superintendence of one man, and the farm

gradually increasing in value by every expenditure, however small, for its improvement; this man too, not working half the time, and he and his family living in the enjoyment of all the luxuries, if they chose to have them, which they can reasonably ask. Let such a man if he will, take his two hundred or forty dollars income and labor no more hours than he does in the country, and go into Boston and try to support his family there. The end of the year would make him ashamed to complain of his present condition. His whole money income of two hundred and forty dollars would scarcely pay for his fuel, his taxes, and the rent of a ten-footer. What an evil it is that our farmers do not know their blessings!—N. E. Farmer.

MR COLMAN'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, IN N. Y.

This is an interesting performance. Few men in the country are better acquainted with his subject—the Condition of Agriculture in the United States—than the Agricultural Commissioner.—His remarks (very properly general,) are spirited, and mainly correct. We copy the following extracts:—N. E. Far.

"In a country like ours, as yet comparatively new, and with a vast extent of land just rescued from the wild beasts and wild men, that roamed over it with undisputed sovereignty, it cannot be expected that much improvement in agriculture should have been made. The great object has necessarily been, in most cases, production and immediate returns. Where immense tracts of land lay untillied, men have used up the soil without regard to its improvement or the continuance of its fertility. Excepting in those soils which are annually overflowed and enriched from the contributions of other fields, no soil under perpetual cultivation can retain its fertility. This has already been demonstrated in some of the oldest States, where cultivation has been highly stimulated, the products carried from the land, and no portion of them returned for its restoration and nourishment. In the new States likewise, the fertility of whose soils to the confident and reckless seems inexhaustible, this must ultimately be the case, unless the principles of modern husbandry, the principles of a rotation of crops and seasonable manuring, be understood and adopted. The laws of nature can neither be transcended nor violated with impunity. Avarice and selfishness in every department of life are sure of a just retribution. The laboring horse must have his full manger and his comfortable bed, or he will cease to labor. To exhaust the soil by cropping, and to be continually taking away without any replenishing, is a husbandry the fatal consequences of which are certain. In some parts of the country the soil is exhausted with perfect recklessness, and with a determination on the part of the cultivator, that when it ceases to yield abundantly he will emigrate; but there are few cases in which emigration is not a serious evil. If the account were fairly made up and the disadvantages of removal contrasted with the advantages of a fixed location, having all those multiplied conveniences, comforts and improvements which are found associated only with a long established residence, the policy of such calculations would be as strongly condemned by interest as by considerations of comfort and moral good. The evils of removal and emigration in our country—its physical sufferings, its social privations, and its moral trials, in a majority of cases, are necessarily great; and can be compensated only by extraordinary advantages. It is happy for us that, under a faithful and enlightened agriculture, the fertility of a soil may not only be kept up, but continually increased. It is a truth, in which the old States have the deepest interest, that their impoverished lands may in many cases be restored and their waste and irreclaimed lands redeemed and made productive with greater ultimate advantages and pecuniary profit than a farm can be taken up and managed on the richest prairies of the far west. Let me state a case within my own knowledge. In the neighborhood of two populous villages, an observing man purchased seventy acres of wet meadow, the product of which was comparatively worthless. The land was estimated at no more than twenty dollars per acre. At an additional expense not exceeding twenty dollars per acre, he drained and manured it; and obtains from it at the rate of three tons of good hay to an acre, worth at the average price which hay has maintained in the vicinity for twenty years past, fifteen dollars per ton. From one measured acre he sold the product of one cutting for one hundred dollars, at twenty-five dollars per ton. We are yet, even in the old States, little acquainted with our own resources. I have no prejudice against the new States. Far from it. I admire their unrivalled magnificence, their superlative beauty, and their exuberant fertility. They are for the young and enterprising; for those who have no means of planting themselves in the old States; or for those of foreign countries, who fleeing from the yoke of oppression and degradation which has for centuries galled their necks under the despotisms of the old world, come with their wives and children to our shores, where they may breathe the air of freedom and enjoy the rights of men. Heaven prosper the virtuous, patriotic and industrious among them,

as He prospered our pilgrim fathers. But at the same time, I am for the improvement of the old States. I am for doing well here, before I go further under the expectation of doing better, with all the uncertainties attending a removal and the sacrifices and the privations which, under the best circumstances it must involve. We have not yet begun a systematic and liberal course of improvement. With respect to the small experiments which have been made, and may have come under my observation, I have not found a single instance conducted with judgment, skill, perseverance and liberality, which has not been amply compensatory and successful.—Your own county of Columbia presents many examples of such productive improvement. Lands in this county, which twenty years ago were scarcely worth twenty dollars, under a course of permanent improvement, are now readily sold at an hundred dollars per acre in whole farms, and pay a large profit at that."

Speaking of speculation and its disastrous results, Mr Colman says—

"It is but recently that conventions were assembled, the press teemed with encouraging publications, and every where men's mouths were full of the culture of silk. It was gravely calculated that trees would not grow fast enough for the wants of the community, and that even our common farmers would be able to change their tow frocks for silken robes, made perhaps after the fashion of the Roman toga. But it was soon found that all this had its origin and its end in the price of mulberries and the sale of mulberry trees. The actual production of silk, destined, I confidently believe, to become a most important and profitable branch of American husbandry, did not enter into the calculations of most of these persons. Their eloquent eulogiums upon its culture were for another end. The reasonable gains of wholesome industry united with systematic frugality, were disdained under the dazzling expectations of sudden accumulation. Men crowded around the mountain, struggling up its ascent, and heedlessly thrusting down, if necessary to their own success, all who stood in their way, as if its glittering summits and its brilliant glaciers were of solid silver. The terrible avalanche which has rolled down, tumbling many from its giddy heights and crushing thousands upon whom it fell, has taught the country a lesson of rebuke and wisdom necessary to their pride, and which, at least for a while, must calm the insanity of an unbridled avarice and ambition. The season of mental and moral disease through which the country has passed, and from the dreadful effects of which it is now suffering, will prove a signal blessing if it shall be instrumental in giving, especially to the rising generation, more just views of duty, happiness, and good; if, in withdrawing them from their hazardous and too often dishonest and corrupting pursuits of gambling and speculation, it shall reconcile and attach them to the pursuits of honest toil in cultivating the earth. Such a pursuit is sure to bring with it a reasonable competence and the satisfactions of conscience, and at the same time present the widest room for the cultivation of the domestic affections, and the quiet and delicious pleasures of this true philosophy of life. I certainly would not encourage any extravagant expectations, or represent agriculture as likely, under the best circumstances, to yield enormous profits. Expectations of that character are vain and baseless, when applied to any of the business of life. Large fortunes are sometimes suddenly and unexpectedly made; but we must not be deluded by extraordinary examples. In the lottery of life we are sure to hear of the few who draw the highest prizes; but nothing is said of the multitudes, who draw only blanks. I do not mean to say that the capital may often be invested in agricultural improvements so as to meet all reasonable expectations of profit; and when the security of such investments is considered, they will be justified by the soundest discretion."

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

We embrace the earliest moment, after the receipt of the following letter, to lay it before our readers. The season is not yet so far advanced that the process may not be beneficial to those who put it in operation:—N. E. Farmer.

M. F. WILDER, Esq., President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society:

Sir,—Having discovered a cheap and effectual mode of destroying the *Rose Slug*, I wish to become a competitor for the premium offered by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. After very many satisfactory experiments with the following substance, I am convinced it will destroy the above insect, in either of the states in which it appears on the plant, as the fly, when it is laying its eggs, or as the slug, when it is committing its depredations on the foliage.

Whale oil soap, dissolved at the rate of two pounds to fifteen gallons of water. I have used it stranger without injury to the plants, but find the above mixture effectual in the destruction of the insect. As I find, from experiments, that is a difference in the strength of the soap, it will be better for persons us-

ing it to try it diluted as above, and if it does not kill the insect, add a little more soap, with caution. In corresponding with Messrs. Downer, Austin & Co., on the difference in its appearance, they say—"Whale Oil Soap varies much its relative strength, the article not being made as soap, but being formed in our process of bleaching soil. When it is of very sharp taste, and dark appearance, the alkali predominates, and when light colored and flat taste, the grease predominates." The former I have generally used, but have tried the light colored, and find it equally effectual, but requiring a little more soap—say two pounds to thirteen gallons of water.

Mode of preparation. Take whatever quality of soap you wish to prepare, and dissolve it in boiling water, about one quart to a pound; in this way strain it through a fine wire or hair sieve, which takes out the dirt, and prevents its stopping the valves of the engine, or the nose of the syringe; then add cold water, to make it the proper strength; apply it to the rose-bush with a hand engine or syringe, with as much force as practicable, and be sure that every part of the leaves is well saturated with the liquid. What falls to the ground in application, will do good in destroying the worms and enriching the soil, and from its trifling cost, it can be used with profusion. A hoghead of 136 gallons costs forty-five cents—not quite four mills per gallon. Early in the morning, or in the evening, is the proper time to apply it to the plants.

As there are many other troublesome and destructive insects the above preparation will destroy, as effectually as the rose slug, it may be of benefit to the community to know the different kinds upon which I have tried it with success.

The Thrips, often called the Vine Fretter, a small, light-colored or spotted fly, quick in motion, which in some places are making the rose bush nearly as bad in appearance as the effects of the slug. **Aphis**, or Plant Louse, under the name of green or brown fly, an insect not quick in motion, very abundant on, and destructive to, the young shoots of the Rose, and Peach tree, and many other plants. **The Black Fly**, a very troublesome and destructive insects, that infests the young shoots of the Cherry and the Snow-Ball tree. I have never known any positive cure for the effects of this insect until this time. Two varieties of insects that are destructive to, and very much disfigure Evergreens, the Balsam or Balm of Gilead Fir in particular, one an Aphis, the other very much like the rose slug. **The Acanth**, or red spider, that well known pest to gardeners.

The disease mildew on the Gooseberry, Peach, Grape Vine, &c. &c., is checked and entirely destroyed by a weak dressing of the solution.

The above insects are generally all destroyed by one application, if properly applied to all parts of the foliage. The eggs of most insects continue to hatch in rotation, during their season. To keep the plants perfectly clean, it will be necessary to dress them two or three times.

The Canker Worm. As the trees on this place are not troubled with this worm, I have not had an opportunity of trying experiments by dressing the trees, but have collected the worms, which are killed by being touched with the liquid. The expense of labor and engines for dressing large trees, to be effectual, may be more than the application of it will warrant; but I think by saturating the ground under the trees with the liquid, about the time the insect changes from the chrysalis state and ascends the trees, will destroy them; or, when the moth is on the tree, before laying its eggs, they may be destroyed without much labor; in either case, the mixture may be applied much stronger than when it comes in contact with the foliage. Laying it on the trunk and branches of the tree, at the consistency of thick paint, destroys the brown, scaly insects on the bark, and gives the tree a smooth, glossy, and healthy appearance.

I remain, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

DAVID HAGGERSTON.

Watertown, June 19th, 1841.

MANURING WITH ROTTEN LOGS AND BRUSH.

Upon the testimony of some of the most respectable and veritable gentlemen of Halifax county, Virginia, I shall proceed to give you an account of the remarkable effects of a new and rare manure, as exhibited by an experiment in that county, a few years since. The manure above alluded to, is only rare as to the manner of its application, for in old Virginia it very much aboundeth. The experiment was as follows: A gentleman cut down the pine growth which had covered a piece of land, exhausted and turned out of cultivation by his father or grand-father. As is usual, he suffered the logs and brush to lie upon the land the

first summer. In the fall and winter succeeding, he commenced his preparations for a crop of corn, by running two strokes with a large two-horse plough in the same furrow, one turning to the right, and one to the left. This trench thus made, was filled with the logs and brush of the pine trees next convenient to it, which cleared a place for the second furrow; and so on, until this log and brush material was all consumed. With this preparation he passed over half the land. The balance was simply flushed with the same two-horse plough, and well manured from the stable and farm-pen. The crop grown on the beds, manured in the hill with pine logs and brush, was not only the best corn of the two, but was unusually rich in its growth, and heavy in its production. The owner of the corn was induced, from its remarkably luxuriant appearance, to pull up one of the logs, during the growing of the crop, to see how it was that such vigor was imparted to it; he found the countless number of little thread-like roots, which mainly contribute to the supply of the vegetable, to have perforated the water-soaked and partly decayed trunks and limbs of the pine trees, buried below.

Here, Mr. Editor, is a fountain of manure, which, in its general diffusion through our states, and in its practical good effects, as demonstrated above, bids fair to rival the boasted manure-beds of lower Virginia; and that which has been regarded as an indication of poverty and decay in our lands, may be made the instrument of their restoration and recovery.—*Farmers Register.*

"THE DEBT-PAYING NATION."

This is the name which the United States have acquired abroad, and never was an appellation better deserved. We, as a nation, run in debt more to others, than perhaps all other nations put together. What would be said if Great Britain should run in debt two hundred millions to France, or Prussia fifty millions to Austria. We, on the contrary, think nothing of selling our credit to the amount of a hundred or two of millions, in the shape of stocks, and then purchase goods annually to the amount of some twenty millions more than we can pay at the time, trusting to luck, and tempting Providence. It requires no prophetic sagacity to foretell that matters cannot always go on at this rate. Our credit must be overtaxed in time, and then our resources are immense, a sudden intimation to 'hand over' would produce a convulsion, of which we who remember 1837, may form a faint conception; a convulsion in which the credit and the floating capital of the country would alike go to ruin. The individual is on the high road to bankruptcy, whose average expense exceeds his annual income, and the same is equally true of nations. How stands the matter with us in this respect?

In 1837 we imported in flour and wheat, \$4,276,776
In the same time we exported of the same, 3,075,475

Leaving a balance against us of \$1,201,201 for our bread.

In 1837 we imported of sugar, \$7,205,904
And we exported, 76,181

Leaving against us a balance, of \$7,129,723 for our sugar.

In 1837 the whole of our imports was \$140,989,217
And the sum total of our exports was 117,419,276

Leaving against us a balance of \$23,569,941

But it will be said, this balance is paid, and the debt cancelled. So it is, but how? by transferring the account from the individuals who contracted it, to the country itself. In other words, this twenty-three millions and many more similar balances of trade against us, have been paid in stocks, or the credit of the states has been loaned to secure the foreign dealer. These balances of trade against us are not paid, and when they will be, if we continue to buy much and sell little, is beginning to be a serious question. We are in fair way to have a national debt accumulated upon us equal to that of Great Britain; a debt, to pay the interest of which, is now weighing her agriculturists and manufacturers to the dust. The only difference will be, her indebtedness is to her own citizens; ours will be to foreigners, and a fearful power it will be for them to wield over us.

How shall this alarming evil be remedied? It would be easy to say, retrench, buy less, and sell more. But such is not usually the course of individuals or

nations. We have gratified our wants until they have become so interwoven with our system, that retrenchment in the means of satisfying them is not likely to be a favorite doctrine, however just and feasible it may be. The only way, then, for us, if we will have just so much, is either to produce the things ourselves, or something that will pay for them. We can raise our own bread, and have a large surplus to sell. We can make all the sugar demanded in the country, and we must do it. We can make the silk wanted in the United States, and if we are wise we shall soon do it, and put a stop to the largest item in the balance against us; an item of from fifteen to twenty millions annually. Supply ourselves with these three items, and we turn the balance of trade in our favor, and bring the world in debt to us. In that case we should become a "debt-receiving" instead of a "debt-paying nation," and the difference there is between the actual pleasure of these two operations, (to say nothing of the profit,) will be appreciated by most.—*Genesee Farmer.*

SUMMARY.

The Rev. Daniel D. Smith, of Gloucester, was tried at Ipswich, last week, for an assault on Miss Sophia Jones, with an intent to commit a rape, and acquitted. The Salem Advertiser says:—"Thirty witnesses were brought upon the stand, who testified to the good character of Mr. Smith, and the bad character of Miss Jones, and a paper was also ruled in the court, signed by ninety-six ladies, against her character."

The way of the Transgressor is hard.—A young man who had stolen a horse, in endeavoring to cross the river at Berkshire, Vt. to evade pursuit from the Sheriff, was drowned. A large sum of counterfeit money was found on his person.

Death of General Macomb.—We regret to announce the death of Major General Alexander Macomb, the General-in-Chief of the United States Army, which occurred at half past 2 o'clock yesterday. His funeral will take place on Monday next at 10 o'clock A. M.

*General Macomb entered the service as cornet of dragoons in 1799, and was in the military family of Gen. Alexander Hamilton: he commanded at the successful battle of Plattsburg during the war of 1812; received a gold medal from Congress for his gallantry, and was appointed by President J. Q. Adams, Commanding General of the army of the United States, in place of General Brown, immediately after his decease, which took place in February, 1828. Since that period, Gen. Macomb has discharged the duties of his office in this city, excepting occasional absences to the frontiers of the Union, in obedience to the calls of the service.—*Madisonian.**

*A Big Potatoe Business.—New England with a territory scarcely as large as our country of Apling, produces, according to the late census 34,435,831 bushels of 'Irish' potatoes annually! Good Gracious! where do they find room, in that little country, to pile them on? Thirty-four millions! only think! At 20 cents a bushel, (they are worth here a dollar and a half) the potatoe crop of little New England amounts to more than seven millions of dollars! Probably more than the entire cotton crop of Georgia for last year, at 10 cents a pound! Besides this, the same New England makes, one year with another, it seems, 2,182,962 bushels of wheat, and 18,195,929 bushels of other grain—which, at 50 cents a bushel, amounts to upwards of ten millions of dollars! How many bushels of wooden nutmegs, horn gun flints, poplar hams, &c., these same enterprising chaps have made, the census does not inform us.—*Macon Ga. Telegraph.**

*Silk Culture in New York.—An act for the encouragement of the silk culture, passed by the Legislature of New York, on the 26th of May, authorizes county treasurers to pay a bounty of fifteen cents per pound for cocoons and of fifty cents per pound for reeled silk, said cocoons having been raised and silk reeled within the state, until the 1st of June 1846.—*Am. Traveller.**

VILLAINOUS.

It is with the greatest indignation that we have heard the accounts of the late villainy at Harvard College. A large but uninhabited building close to the Library, and used for the storage of merchandize, was on Wednesday of last week set on fire. A train of powder was laid, communicating with the library, and had it not been for the vigilant exertions of a Tutor and a Professor, the valuable library, containing upwards of 450,000 volumes, exclusive of duplicates, would have been totally destroyed.

A great excitement prevails among the students to discover the authors of this atrocious deed, and we hear that the spirited officers of the University are determined to sift the matter to the bottom, and bring it before the Grand Jury, although we are grieved to find that the penalty is but five years in the States Prison.—*Boston Cult.*

How to Cook Green Peas.—The common method of cooking this delicious vegetable, by boiling in water,

is nearly destructive to its flavor, at least so says a lady who has sent us the following method of preparing them for the table. which, after experience, we must add is a great improvement:—"Place in the bottom of your sauce pan or boiler, several of the outside leaves of head salad—put your peas in the dish, with two ounces of butter in proportion to half a peck of peas—cover the pan or boiler close, and place it over the fire—in thirty minutes they are ready for the table. They can either be seasoned in the pan or after taken out. Water extracts nearly all the delicious quality of the green pea, and is as fatal to their flavor as it is destructive to a mad dog. *New Era.*

Violent Storm.—Boston and the vicinity were visited by a violent storm on Wednesday afternoon. The Boston Advertiser says:—

"It extended to Andover and Haverhill, and in that direction was accompanied by a heavy gale of wind, by which many fruit and forest trees were overturned. In some orchards in Essex County there was a great destruction of fruit trees. A large number of barns were blown down. The hail appears to have fallen in the greatest quantities in Wenham, where, in consequence of the violence of the wind, as well as the size of the hailstones, great quantities of glass were broken. The Salem Gazette states that 225 panes of glass were broken in one house in Wenham, and that many houses suffered in a similar manner. Much glass was broken in Boston, where it was exposed as in skylights, to the action of the hail. The conservatory was a severe sufferer.

The storm was most severe in the western part of Wenham, Hamilton, Upper Beverly and North Danners. Not less than 40 or 50 barns are, says the Daily Advertiser, already known to have been destroyed; and the damage to dwelling houses, by the breaking of glass, loss of chimneys, &c., is very great. In Wenham, Rev. Mr. Mansfield's Meeting-house was injured considerably, the windows in three sides of it having been entirely demolished. A very large elm was torn up by the roots and thrown across the road, so as to obstruct the travel. The course of the tornado is marked by the destruction of corn and other vegetation, uprooting of trees, &c. On Burley's farm, in Upper Beverly, a barn, one of the strongest built in the State, was completely destroyed. Another barn, belonging to a Mr. Brown, which had been completed but a day or two, was destroyed, and a horse, worth \$150 was killed. The damage done to the crops in that region is very great.

The Steamship Britannia, arrived at Boston on Saturday morning at about 7 o'clock. She sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 19th, and has made the passage in about thirteen and a half days.

The Britannia and Caledonia both made very quick passage out from Halifax.

The Great Western was spoken by the Britannia, nine days out.

Great Britain.—The British Parliament continued in session, with no definite prospect of adjournment.

Defeat of Ministers.—At half past three o'clock, on the morning of June 5th, the House of Commons declared by a majority of one, that the present Ministers of the Crown do not possess the confidence of Parliament, and that their continuance in office is at variance with the spirit of the constitution:

For Sir R. Peel's motion,	312
Against,	311

When the cheers which followed the announcement had subsided, Lord John Russell said he would take until Monday to consider what course he would pursue, for the vindication of Ministers.

On Monday he intimated his intention to advise a dissolution, whereupon Sir Robert Peel agreed not to oppose the supplies.

The Ministry have been beaten by a majority of 18 on the Criminal Law question.

The Queen will not dissolve Parliament in person but by commission.

The custom among the Cossaks is to allow the ladies to choose their own husbands. When a young girl takes a fancy to a young fellow, she goes to his parent's house signifies her intentions, and their sticks, until the other parties comes to terms. By this happy arrangements there are no spinsters left on hand in that country.

A royal cheese was lately exhibited in London, manufactured from twenty hogheads of milk.

The Boston Times states that picture frames and other articles of furniture may be protected from being defaced by flies in the summer season, by washing them with water in which leeks have been soaked for four or five days. Flies will not light upon any thing so washed.—*Concord Freeman.*

No Licence, for the retail of ardent spirit will be granted in Akron, Ohio, during the present municipal year. An example worthy of imitation.

Suicide. Mary Wray, a young lady of Philadelphia, cut her throat on the 11th inst. Cause, insanity.

A great Railroad.—The Boston Transcript announces that the directors of the Western Railroad

Company, have adopted the necessary measures to secure the completion of said road through for Albany to Boston, for the transportation of freight and passengers, by the first of December next. We presume it will not be finished as soon as the time named, as two or three months less way must be allowed in reference to such news, but if the work is completed in the course of next winter it may be put down as one of the finest improvements of the age, finished in an incredibly short space of time.

It has also been announced repeatedly that the Housatonic Railroad will be finished from New-Milford to West Stockbridge by the first of December. If these assurances then prove to be correct, their will be little wanting to form a complete line of communication, open at all seasons, by steamboat and railroad from New-York to Albany and Buffalo, and by railroad from Boston to the same places.—*Pough. Eagle.*

*The Crops.—In this section of the country the Wheat and Corn are very promising, but on account of the extreme coldness of the nights, and the drought, we fear the Cotton crop has been considerably damaged. Within the last few days we have had a large quantity of rain, but we feel assured that it has come too late to save the Cotton crop from the injury it has sustained.—*Edgefield, S. C. June 3.—Adv.**

We find in the last number of that excellent periodical, the Common School Journal, edited by Horace Mann, the following correct sentiment.

"We may talk about education forever,—about the importance of physical and intellectual, and the necessity of moral education,—we may get a stereotyped set of words and phrases, and pass them from month to month from lecture, and from report to report,—but unless we study the springs of action in the human mind, the laws of mental growth, the modes of stimulating faculties to activity, and what motives and objects will stimulate what faculties, our talking, and lecturing, and reporting, will be in vain."

Steamboat Burned.—Captain Sawyer of the brig Augusta, arrived at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, reports having seen the wreck of a large steamer. We give the extract from his log book.

"Thursday, June 24th, 5 o'clock A. M., passed a steamboat burned to the water's edge off Cape Hatteras; lat 33 30, long 75 20, wind W. S. W.

Bore down close to the wreck and found her to be a very large Steamer so much burned as to be unable to tell what the name of her was; one guard was underneath the water, and the frame of the other was above the water, much burned.

Capt. S. is from Trinidad. Some are of the opinion that it was the hull of the President.

An accident happened on the Norwich Rail-Road on Wednesday, in consequence of the train running over two or three cows. The cows were killed, and one of the brakemen seriously injured. The cars were damaged, but no injury was done to passengers.

*One way to silence a Newspaper. A paper called the "Censor," has recently been printed and sold in the streets of Philadelphia, the chief object of the attacks of which, we believe were the gamblers, specifying the names of the frequenters, and the location of the dens, in a way, we are told, that could not be mistaken. We understand that on Saturday a number of well known blacklegs went to the place where it was printed, in Minor street, below Sixth, and beat all hands most unmercifully. The conduct of the assailants is represented to us as perfectly furious. All armed themselves with whatever they could pick up at the moment. The person whom they took to be editor, was beat over the head with a brick until he was senseless.—*Daily Mail.**

Married.

In Farmington, July 1st, by Rev. Mr. Abbot. Mr. WILLIAM WOODS to Miss CAROLINE E. WHITTIER, both of F.

He sought nor sought in vain to deck his bower,
Amid the Woods with virtues fadeless flower,
And there 'mid scenes of sweet domestic life,
We hail her the accomplished and the virtuous wife.
O! grant indulgent Heaven their lives may be
Of hope's bright visions the reality.
Their home a scene of that domestic bliss,
That brightens with its ray a world like this. *Com.*

DEED.

In Livermore, June 21st, Miss Mary Fisher, daughter of Mr. Elijah Fisher, aged 50. It being ten months between the death of her and her mother, which is a great bereavement to the family. They can say with the lamentation, "Is it nothing unto you, all ye that pass by; behold, and see, is there any sorrow like unto my sorrow."—*Com.*

In Dixfield, 10th ult, Achsah, daughter of Mr. Philip Abbott, aged 15 years.

In Thomaston, 19 ult. widow Lydia Kilan, 81.

In Union, 12th, Miss Aldana Robbins, aged 20.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, June 23, 1841
[From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.]

PRICES—Beef Cattle—We reduce our quotations to conform to sales. First quality 6 50 a 6 75; second quality 6 a 6 25; third quality 5 a 5 75.
Cows and Calves—Sales \$25, 29, 33, and 40.
Sheep—Lots were sold at 1 25, 1 33, 1 92, \$2, 2 25 and \$2 42.
Swine—A lot of large Barrows at 5 1-8; a lot of peddle, 4 1-2 for Sows and 5 1-2 for Barrows some of which were small Pigs. At retail, from 5 to 7c.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Winthrop, Me. July 1, 1841.

Benson Abigail	Knox Theodore
Case Isaac Rev.	Lewis Sarah C.
Dexter Freeman	Merrick Pliny Esq.
Ely Aaron	Perry John
Foster Wadsworth	Prescott Charles
Fairbanks Daniel A. (2)	Pike Nathaniel R.
Gilbert Caleb S.	True Samuel
Gibson Oren B.	Taylor Martha F.
Hains Walter Mrs.	Tinkham Mary S.
Hardison Olive	White Joel (2)
Jones Bartholomew	White Thomas
Jones Edward	Witham William
	CYRUS BISHOP, P. M.

Ken. Co. Ag. Society.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the semi-annual meeting of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society will be held at the Masonic Hall in Winthrop on Wednesday the 23rd day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of such business as may be deemed necessary.

N. B. A general attendance is requested.

WM. NOYES, Rec. Sec'y.

Farm for Sale.

SITUATED in Winthrop, about one mile from the Baptist Meeting House, and near the Friends' Meeting House, and eight miles from Augusta and Hallowell. Said farm contains about one hundred and twenty-five acres of good land and well proportioned as to tillage, pasturing and woodland, a valuable orchard with choice ingrafted apples and pears, and a good dwelling house, 42 feet by 32, porch and wood-house attached to it, a barn 63 feet by 35, with two sheds 40 feet each attached to it, and a shop and granary 32 by 22 feet and a cider-mill, a valuable well of water at the house and another at the barn; likewise a dwelling house in good repair about forty rods from the above, fitted for two small families with a good well of water and a shop if desired. I will sell my stock and farming tools together with one hundred barrels of cider in suitable hogsheds for making vinegar. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises. Terms of payment easy. **WADSWORTH FOSTER.**
Winthrop, February 25, 1841. 8f

Oxford Woollen Manufactory.
New Establishment.

GILLET & BRIDGES are now having erected at Oxford (Craigies' Mills,) a commodious building for the purpose of Manufacturing Woollen Cloths from the raw material. Their machinery is of the latest and best construction, and will be operated by experienced workmen. Having visited and obtained information from the best manufacturers and dyers in the country, in addition to their own experience, they feel warranted in assuring the public that they can produce as good an article of domestic cloths, both as respects durability and neatness, as has yet been made in the State. They have spared no expense in machinery and will spare none in labor, and therefore feel confident of giving perfect satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

Their mill is situated on the outlet of Thompson's pond, a stream which is well known to furnish a constant supply of water, which will enable them to prosecute their business at all seasons without delay.

They will be ready to receive and manufacture Wool the first of June, and will guarantee all work to be done in a good and workmanlike manner, and at the shortest notice.

They hold themselves responsible for all work that goes out of their hands unfaithfully done.

The following will be their prices for manufacturing from the raw material, when the wool is taken and cloth delivered at their mill.

Cassimeres from 42 to 50 cts per yard,
Common fulled cloth 30 to 37 1-2 cts. per yard,
Blanketing, 1 1-8 wide, 17 to 20,
White flannel 17 cts.
Colored flannel 25 cts.
Colored and pressed 25 cts.
Satinet 30 to 37 1-2 and find warp.
All wool should be well washed on the sheep, and bro't to the mill in the fleece.

Wool Manufactured on Shares.

Wool Carded & Cloth Dressed.

GILLET & BRIDGES will also card wool and dress cloth in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in this vicinity.

Oxford, April 20, 1841.

tf 18

Harpwell Mansion House.

THIS well known House having been thoroughly repaired and much enlarged is now open for the reception of company. Its location (being on the lower end of Harpwell neck) renders it one of the most pleasant places in New England, for the resort of Invalids and parties of pleasure who wish to enjoy the cool and refreshing sea breeze. And the subscriber would assure the public that no pains will be spared to add to the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with their company. Connected with the establishment is an elegant and commodious pleasure Boat.

In order to accommodate those who travel by Stage—the subscriber will run a Coach from Brunswick village to his house every Monday and Wednesday, and from Bath Thursdays and Mondays.
JOHN COLBY.
Harpwell, June, 1841. 3w26

Notice to Foreclose.

JOHN J. KILBURNE then a resident of Augusta in the County of Kennebec, Trader, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1839, by his deed of that date duly executed and registered 23d July 1839, book 114 page 385, mortgaged to Isaac D. Wing then of the same Augusta, trader then living but since deceased, "a certain piece of land with the buildings thereon, described as follows,—bounded beginning at the South west corner of Dr. Charles Snells lot on which his dwelling house stands at a stake and stones, thence westerly in the north line of Winthrop street about seventy feet to a stake and stones two feet westerly of the westerly underpinning of the house on the land conveyed, thence northerly parallel with the east line of summer street on which Elisha Hallett Jr's house stands, seven rods to a stake and stones, thence easterly parallel with Winthrop street about seventy feet to Dr. Snell's line to the first bound intending hereby to convey the same premises described in a deed from J. P. Dillingham to said Wing dated Sept. 5, 1837 recorded in book 107 page 164 and by said Wing deeded on the 22d day of July 1839 to said Kilburne which was mortgaged again to secure the payment of three notes of hand given to said Isaac D. Wing or order bearing even date with said mortgage, the two first signed William J. Kilburne and Co. for \$313.15 each, the first payable on the 15th day of September 1839 and the second on the 15th day of November 1839 with interest after the fifteenth day of September 1839, and the third for the sum of 1373.71 signed by John J. Kilburne payable on the first day of September 1840 and interest from said fifteenth day of September 1839, and said John J. Kilburne not having paid except in part the last of the notes aforesaid according to its tenor, and the condition of the mortgage aforesaid being thus broken, as administrator on the estate of said Isaac D. Wing, I hereby give notice agreeable to the statute in such cases provided, that I claim to foreclose the said mortgage on this day.

JOSHUA WING,
Administrator of the Estate of Isaac D. Wing.
June 7, 1841. 2w26

something singular!!

WE wish to call the attention of the agricultural community, and of dealers in agricultural implements to the fact that our advertisements relating to the establishment of the **BOSTON AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE** (Quincy Hall, over the market) have been refused insertion in the New England Farmer, and Boston Cultivator.

We are subscribers for both of these papers, and have been for the Farmer for many years, and for the former during the whole of its existence, yet they refuse to insert our advertisements, even to a single square, while they insert those of others in the same line of business to no very limited extent, to say nothing of the puffs editorial and puffs communicated, for which they seem to have an abundance of room. What does this mean? Can it mean anything else, than that these papers are in the special interest, and under the control of particular individuals, who do not like to have the attention of the public called to our establishment? Professing an earnest desire to impart information to the agricultural community on all subjects relating to their important pursuits, they cannot even be hired to tell the farmer where he may find a great variety of the best and cheapest agricultural implements, that are to be found in New England.

We regard this course of the publishers of those papers as somewhat singular; though they may perhaps think it entirely consistent with their professions.

We will not, however, complain if their subscribers do not, of this course which they have thought proper to pursue in excluding us from their advertising columns, but will endeavor to be grateful even for small favors, and will take their refusal as the highest compliment they are at liberty to pay to the superiority of our Ploughs, and their best recommendation of our Warehouse to public favor and patronage.

Although excluded from the benefit of their columns we do not despair of finding other means of making known our establishment, and its contents, and for this purpose beg leave to invite the attention of our friends and patrons, and of the public generally to our advertisement in the Yankee Farmer, Boston Courier, and other papers.

RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON.

Boston and Worcester, April 14, 1841.

tf 18

Wool

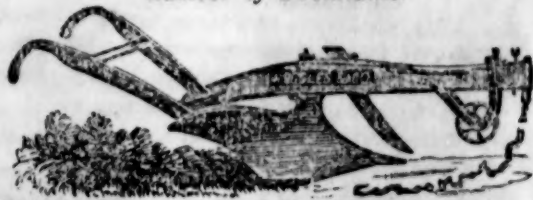
WILL be manufactured into Cloth by the Lewiston Falls Manufacturing Company, at the following prices, viz:—

Cassimeres, from 42 to 50 cts per yard.
Common fulled Cloth and Sattinets from 30 to 37 1/2 cts.
Blanketing from 17 to 35 cts per yard.
Colored flannel, and pressed do. at 25 cents per yard.
Wool will be worked on shares when preferred.

EDWARD MITCHEL Esq., of Winthrop will receive wool and deliver cloth to customers in Winthrop and vicinity. The Company will be responsible for all damages on account of unfaithful or unskilful work. **WM. R. FRYE** will give this branch of business his undivided attention. From our experience in manufacturing, the pains we have taken to collect information as to all improvements in working wool, and the perfection of our machinery, we think we can give customers the most most entire satisfaction.
25 J. M. FRYE, AGENT.

Boston Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET, BOSTON.
The Plough to which has been awarded the greatest number of Premiums.



RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, have been long and extensively engaged in the manufacturing of Ploughs and other Agricultural Implements, and were the first who lengthened the ground work, and otherwise so improved the form of the CAST-IRON PLOUGH, that it takes up the furrow-slice with the greatest ease, bearing it equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mould-board—turning it over FLAT, with the least possible bending and twisting, and preserves it smooth and unbroken, creating very slight friction, and of course requiring the least power of draft. Their CASTINGS are composed of an admixture, (known only by the manufacturers) of several kinds of iron—it is this which gives them so much celebrity for superior strength and durability, and which too are greatly increased by their peculiar construction and proportions.

The AMERICAN INSTITUTE, at their FAIR, held at New York, for the whole Union, and the Massachusetts Charitable Association, at their Fair, held at Boston, each awarded to Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, MEDALS for the BEST and MOST PERFECT PLOUGHS; and at many Ploughing Matches, Fairs, and Exhibitions in Massachusetts and other States, diplomas and the highest premiums have been awarded for their Ploughs by committees, and the universal approbation of their performances, by the congregated practical Farmers.

At the Ploughing Matches of the Agricultural Society, in the justly celebrated Agricultural County of Worcester, in 1837, '38, '39 & '40, ALL the PREMIUMS for the BEST work in the FIELD, were awarded to competitors using Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's Ploughs; and although their plough failed to receive the award of the State Society's premium, at the trial at Worcester, in the Autumn of 1840, they, nevertheless, had the higher satisfaction of seeing all the (NINE) premiums for the best work in the field carried off by nine different ploughmen, who performed their work with nine different Ploughs, made by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, running side by side, competing for the premiums with the same plough to which was awarded the State Society's premium; and it is here worthy of remark, that the said nine premiums were awarded by two full committees (of seven each) of the most intelligent and practical farmers, (whose occupation best qualifies them to judge correctly in such matters) and who were selected from different parts of the country, and appointed by the Trustees of the County Agricultural Society.

The effect of their unremitting efforts to perfect the plough has been to give them so wide and extensive a patronage, that they have been induced to open and connect with their Manufactory, a HOUSE in BOSTON, for the sale of their Ploughs, and other Agricultural Tools and Machines, under the name of **BOSTON AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE**, (superintended personally by one of the firm) where they now offer at wholesale and retail, not only the one SUPERIOR GREEN SWORD Plough, but a variety, consisting of twenty-five different sizes, forms and kinds, among which, are those adapted to all kinds and conditions of soil, and all modes, notions, and principles of ploughing and culture; together with an extensive assortment of other Agricultural and Horticultural Implements and Machines.

ALL PLOUGHS, and many other articles offered by them are made under their own immediate care and inspection, by the best of workmen, (not employed by the job) which, with the machinery patented, and as yet used only by themselves, affording great facilities for despatch, and enables them to offer to Farmers and Dealers, articles of a superior quality, and on terms unusually liberal.

April 16, 1841.

16

POETRY.

A SUMMER MORNING IN THE COUNTRY.

BY W. H. BURLEIGH.

How sweetly on the hill side sleeps
The sunlight with its quickening rays!
The verdant trees that crown the steep
Grow green in its quivering blaze:
While all the air that rounds us floats
With subtle wing, breathes only life—
And, ringing with a thousand notes,
The woods with song are rife.

Why, this is Nature's holiday!
She puts her gayest mantle on—
And, sparkling o'er their pebbly way,
With gladder shouts the brooklets run;
The birds and breezes seem to give
A sweeter cadence to their song—
A brighter life the insects live
That floats in life along.

'The cattle on a thousand hills,'
The fleecy flocks that dot the vale,
All joy alike in life, that fills
The air, and breathes in every gale!
And who that has a heart and eye
To feel the bliss and drink it in,
But pants, for scenes like these, to fly
The city's smoke and din—

A sweet companionship to hold
With Nature in her forest bowers,
And learn the gentle lesson told
By singing birds and opening flowers?
Nor do they e'er who love her lore—
Though books have power to stir my heart,
Yet Nature's varied page can more
Of rapturous joy impart!

No selfish joy—if Duty calls,
Not sullenly I turn from these—
Though dear the dash of waterfalls
The wind's low voice among the trees,
Birds, flowers and flocks; for God hath taught
Oh keep, my heart! the lesson still—
His soul, with holy bliss is fraught,
Who heeds the FATHER'S will!

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WEST.

It is wonderful what extravagant and romantic views of the West yet prevail among our young men, in spite of the numerous and repeated declarations of those who have been there and come back disappointed. A sort of *cacothymos mouventi* seems to be the prevailing vice of the universal Yankee Nation. Not a day passes, that we do not hear some restless neighbor eulogizing, in terms of enthusiastic admiration, the luxuriant prairies, the boundless forests, and the magnificent rivers of a country, whose skies are ever cloudless, whose productions are almost spontaneous, where strangers are received with a cordial welcome, and the arts of civilization and refinement are advancing with a rapidity, which is destined, ere many generations shall have passed, to leave all other countries far in the rear. Contented plodders, it is said, who can travel forever the same dull round, may stay at home; but the vigorous, the enterprising, and the active, feel the spur of an ambition which disdains to climb the ladder to wealth or fame by tediously ascending the intermediate steps, and scorns to eke out a miserable and scanty subsistence by uniting the pitiful arts of parsimony to incessant toil. They become true soldiers of fortune, who, trusting all to their address and intrepidity, the strong arm and the unflinching nerve, relinquish all that they cherish or venerate, that they may place themselves on higher ground, & assume a loftier and more independent bearing among their fellow men.

Of course, not one of the numerous villages that stud this modern El Dorado, has lawyers, merchants, or mechanics enough, not a sufficiency of any class but the medical, which may be properly excepted, because men are scarcely ever sick there. One has only to hoist his shingle in any part of the West, and instantly, if an attorney, a crowd of clients will thunder at his door, or if a trader, a strong of customers will press round his counter. True, reports say, that all who have returned still feel the pinch of poverty; and even that others have caught diseases of which they have died there. But it is evident enough of the first-mentioned class, that their opening prospects of ambition and emolument were all blasted by a want of judgement in choosing the theatre of their debut; of the next, that they amassed riches enough, but their hats were blown off; and of the last, that they lived in towns where the doctors were all regulars, and Brandreth had no agent.

But, to speak our own sentiments, we are sick of hearing the perpetual cry of *Westward ho!* It is a

false notion which has gone abroad, that every profession and trade at the North is crowded; that enterprise and spirit meet here no encouragement; that our men of business cling with an ardent and deep-rooted preference to the old and established, who jealous shut out the young from the avenues to riches and eminence. It is an erroneous supposition that Northern manners are cold and repelling, and that in every face among us the stranger recognizes as predominant, an expression of frigid caution, or calculating sagacity. True, New-Englanders are a little precise, and in the older towns, somewhat intrenched behind forms, and hemmed in by etiquette. Nor do they admit strangers whom they know not, to the same footing of familiarity and confidence, with those whose skill and honesty they have thoroughly tried. But take our word for it, here, as every where, inflexible integrity and acknowledged talents are sure of meeting their just reward; and the man whose brilliant schemes of distinction or aggrandizement have terminated only in disappointment, may seek for the cause in his own defective plans or the execution of them, but can, with no propriety whatever, cast the blame on the public door. Look at the late census, ye grumblers, and see how fast Maine is assuming the prone attitude of the empire State! The simple fact, that, with an absolute minimum of Legislative aid, our State is rapidly outstripping in population every other in New-England, is a pregnant proof, an incontestable demonstration, that talent is as readily noticed and as fully appreciated here as elsewhere, and has scope as ample for the exercise of its powers.

The coldness of our Northern climate, which impels many to emigrate, is an inexhaustible topic of complaint with those who have caught the western fever;—but we can endure contentedly the chilling blasts of winter, so long as we may enjoy its attendant blessings. We love the breathing fragrance of spring, the soft luxuriance of summer, and the golden pomp of autumn; but winter, cheerful winter, is the time for in-door comforts, the search of knowledge, and the pleasures of the social circle. When the hollow blast rumbles down the chimney, and the ruddy fire sends forth its dancing flames through the sung sitting-room, the man of reflection turns to those invaluable pages that have formed the delight of thousands, and draws thence the admirable lessons of morality, or becomes spell-bound in that magic circle which the hand of grain can no effectually trace. The universal gloom of nature shuts in an concentrates his thoughts; his affections no longer ramble abroad; and he feels the full force and meaning of that happy syllable, HOME. While he basks in the presence of his mimic sun, which diffuses an artificial summer around him, he reflects that the dreariness and desolation of winter, instead of being a curse to man, in reality operate as a blessing, by rousing him from the apathy to which the serenity of a tropical sky disposes, and stimulating him to high intellectual and bodily effort. He sees that the countries to which nature has been least bountiful, and whose stern climates force men to vigorous effort for self-preservation, have produced the noblest specimens of humanity, and exhibited the brightest examples of intellectual and moral excellence; while from them as centres, the rays of knowledge and the principles of liberty are disseminated to the remotest bounds of the earth, setting in motion the intellect of nations, and exciting the deep toned murmur of implacable displeasure at the slightest invasion on the rights of man. — *Waterburyman.*

FRENCH AND AMERICAN RURAL COMFORTS.

MR. EDITOR.—To be able to "define our proper position in the world," and to form a true estimate of our character and standing in the scale of human beings, it will be necessary for us to compare ourselves by the standard of comfort and happiness enjoyed in other civilized countries, and especially with the inhabitants of those states which have been for ages under other forms of government, become venerable from their antiquity. I am led at present to this subject, by a perusal of the article in the Cabinet for March, on the state of society in that part of the continent which is denominated "the Granary of Europe," where cheap land and low wages seem almost synonymous with misery and starvation.

During a late tour in the low countries in France, I was struck dumb while witnessing the state of society in that part of "dear, delightful France," having never before had the most distant idea of the possibility that such a low, debased, and degraded state of things could exist in any civilized country under heaven: and I have never, since my return, been able to find words to express my feelings, or to describe what I there saw, but as I have since found the same scenes portrayed to the life in Blackwood's Magazine, all I have to do is to bear testimony to the truth of the picture, which is by no means too highly coloured, and which I do most conscientiously; congratulating my fellowcountrymen on the comfort and happiness which they enjoy in this blessed land of liberty and high wages. The traveller thus commences:—

"Nantes, in Bretagne. Passed through a productive country, where the cows seemed the legitimate proprietors—the peasantry, interlopers. The fields were luxuriant, but all that betokened the presence of man was deplorable. 'God made the country and man made the town,' is the poet's manner of accounting for narrow streets, but the general order of French towns do not come within the catalogue of human buildings—nothing on earth comes nearer to the troglodyte style. Nineteenth of them seem to have been the simple work of nature: piles of mire, shaped into habitations by the hand of time and tempest, and as guiltless of glass windows, whitewash, and comfort of any conceivable kind, as a cavern in the back of an American wilderness! But the Frenchman is a genuine 'Gallo' in private life, and careth for none of these things; yet he is within 20 miles of a people whose study is every thing of domestic convenience. To what can the extraordinary difference be attributed, which makes the man of England and the man of France as essentially antipodes as if the diameter of the earth divided them? It cannot be climate, for in three-fourths of France they have shower for shower with England; or if there be a distinction, the winter is keener and the summer more torrid, thus both requiring more diligence in repelling the effects of season.

It cannot be poverty, for the French peasant has generally become a proprietor: it cannot be government, for if governments act at all in the matter, it is to set the example of building; yet the French peasant goes on from year to year and from age to age, sitting in a cottage as naked of comfort as if he sat on a hill in Siberia, and a Tartar hut would be well equipped to the best of these hovels, they have not even the merit of being whitewashed sequechres, for a brush has never touched them since the moment they rose from their original mire;—the truth is, that 'home,' as it has been a thousand times observed, is not French; there is but little gathering around the family hearth, and the cottage is not the place of their mirth; they return to it to sleep, and go to it as men to the churchyard, because they cannot help it. Their festivities are for the geuingette, their superfluous coin is expended on the gilded lead-gear of the rustic belles, or the flame-coloured waistcoats and flowered stockings of the rustic beaux; while the summer lasts they live in the open air, working, dancing, and flirting through the day; and when the winter comes, they cluster together in their huts like bees, with no more concern for their furnishing than a generation of rabbits in their warren; there they hibernate, dismal, and frozen, until the first gleam of sunshine rouse them, and let the whole tribe loose like the swallows— and then all is fluttering, frisking and counting flies—or matters full as light as flies—again." J. C. *Farmers' Cabinet.*

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